ABRAM S. HEWITT'S VIEWS.

AN INTERESTING TALK ON MANY TOPICS, ODIO POLITICS-NO DESIRE TO BE PRESIDENT-

HIGH LICENSE FEES-SOCIAL PROBLEMS. A dispatch from Chicago on Thursday stated that a committee of the Iroquois Cinb had started for this bity to confer with Mr. Hewitt, of the Democratic National Committee, Mr. Tilden and other leading members of the party, in regard to the place of holding the next National Convention. A TRIBUNE reporter called on Mr. Hewitt on Friday night to inquire if he had any knowledge of the committee's visit to this city.

"I know nothing about it he said," he said, "except a paragraph I saw in a newspaper. The National Committee will probably meet as usual in January, and then agree upon the place for holding the convention in June following. In advance of the meeting of the committee I would not express any opinion on the subject."

THE ORIO DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. "What do you think of the work of the Ohio Conven-

"It made a very satisfactory nomination. Judge Hoadly is an able and ambitious man and will make a good candidate. The platform was well constructed, as such things usually go. The tariff plank, which appears to be the most important one at present, is worded

perrs to be the most important one at present, is worded about as well as could be done in a Democratic platform."
"What do you think of the prospects in that State!"
"The chances favor the Democrats, I believe. The fact is that a change in the Government is needed, and that alone is sufficient to justify the defeat of the Republican party. There are really no great issues between the two parties. One is about as good as the other. But after a party has been a long time in power abuses grow up under it, and its leaders become indifferent to pub-Be opinion, and often to the right; hence it is for the intere a of good government that there should be a change Look, for instance, at the conduct of Mr. Evans, the new Commissioner of internal Revenue. In defiance of public senti-ment and of the talk of his party and the President about civil service reform, Mr. Evans begins his work by displacing experienced men and putting in inexperienced ones, in order to make places for his friends, Then there are men who have been a long time in office in Washington, like Assistant Secretary French, who alin Washington, like Assistant Secretary Frenci, who al-ways block investigations and act as though the people had no right to know what is going on. It may be the consciousness of rectitude, but it is a bad sign. There should be no secrets in the public business. The people have a right to know everything. It is a mistake to suppose that a change would bring about much greater economy in the expenses of the Government. I do not think, as a rule, that the Government employes are too well paid now, though there may be more in office than are needed. But a change in the heads of the Government would, I believe, result in good. There is a great work for the right man to do as President of the United States. But I know of no man in public life who fills my ideal of what a President should be. It is singular to me how readily a man who has met with success in busi-ness, and has had a little experience in public life—a man like Mr. Flower, for instance—will deliberately come forward as a candidate for President."

PRESIDENTIAL REFLECTIONS. "I notice that Mr. Barnum speaks well of Governor

"Oh, this Butler talk is absurd."

" Your own name is frequently mentioned." "I am not, and will not be under any circumstances, a

candidate for the office." "But supposing your party should nominate you, how could you decline !"

"Weil, that is a difficult question to answer. I know of ne such instance. Silas Wright was informed by friends at the Baltimore Convention that he could be nominated if would accept, but he refused. He was so committed to Van Buren that he could not honorably have allowed his name to go before the convention. If I were elected President, I would go to Washington with the firm belief that I would never be allowed to serve out the term."

"Why I" "There are too many lunatics-too many Guiteaus-at large. I would not go there to administer the office for a party-to dispense patronage. I would be President for the whole people, and act alone for their good; and that would be fatai for me. I am not a seeker after office, and never was, and do not believe in 'deals' and never took part in any. I am frequently criticised, but unjustly, on account of the deals between Tammany Hall and the County Democracy. I do not believe in Tammany or its system of politics, and I took part in the organization of the County Democracy in order to bring good men together in opposition to Tammany. But now that the County Democracy is no better than Tammany Hall, I care nothing more for it."

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION. "What do you think of the temperance question, which is so prominent now in Ohio !"

"Thelieve that pine-tenths of the crime and misery in the country are due to the use of alcohol in one form or another. And if necessary in the work of reform I would if possible altogether prohibit the use of intoxiin need of regulation in this city. The high license system is the most practicable form of regulating the traffic. I believe if a licence fee of \$5,000 were charged that a great part of the evils flowing from the traffic in this city would disappear. I am not biassed against the use of liquor. I keep wine in my own house and set it on the table, though I to not care for it. But I will not in any way share the responsibility of its sale. When I ran fer Congress in 1874, against James O'Brien, a committee of liquor calers called on me one night in this very room, and stated that they had been sent to ascertain if it were true that on purchasing a piece of property I cancelled one of the leases because the man who held it used the place for the sale of liquor. I told them that it was true, and that my reason was that I would not share in the responsibilities of the traffic. They held a long session, and informed me that they could casily defeat me, but they had not before met a candidate who was so honest and outspoken in his view, and hence they would not interfere. On the lands under my control in New-Jersey-several thousand acres, including the mines—I allow no liquor to be sold. But recently a farmer right across the line from me has opened a bar, and has caused a good deal of harm to my workmen. State Prison I think too good for that man. One of the sad sights I see here every day is that of large beer wagons drawn by splendid horses, often four to a wagon, and nearly always driven by drunken men, generally asleep. The horses know more than the men, and of their own accord turn out to allow other wagons to pass them."

"You must hear a great many tales of distress ?"
"The tales of sorrow and wee that are brought to this house every day are such as often to drive us away from home in order to get relief. The publicity given to Mr. Cooper's charities, and his sympathetic nature, caused a stream of persons to come here for relief, and it continues. Few persons realize the pitiful sorrows that lie hidden here in New York. A great need in the city is a Home—not a poor house—where persons over sixty years of age, who are unable to take care of themselves, and who can pay a small sum, can go and spend their remaining days. There is such a Home in Paris, and it is always an interesting place for me to visit. It is kept up by the municipality. It is a wonder to me that some of the people who are able to do it, do not endow uch a Home here. There are some who could well give a milnen dollars for the purpose. With such a place by the payment of one of two hundred dollars a home could be provided for an unfortunate person whose life record was good. Our nen people are too careful of their money. Look at this Barthold! Statue begging—it is a a shawe. The committee called at our office the other day. We told them that there were three of us there who would give \$1,000 cach, and that they could get one hundred others to do the same. In a city like New-York the committee ought to be able to raise that money in one day. They said it was impossible to get one hundred persons to give \$1,000 cach, but it seems to me it ought to be easily done." lie hidden here in New-York. A great need in the city i

WHAT WILL PRODUCE MUNICIPAL REFORM. "What do you think is going to bring about municipal

cetorm in this city !" "Greater restrictions on immigration to this country will do some good. I think the present unrestricted immigration is a mistake. It has a decidedly bad effect on municipal government. But we are improving all the time. There is an improving tone in public administra tion. There is a greater dissemination of intelligence. The newspapers are better. The Brooklyn Bridge is an instance of this improvement. It was started at a time when this ving was common in public affairs. The Ring took hold of it for that purpose, and there are men now connected with the Bridge who thought that it was necessary and right to allow that steaming in order to get the Bridge built. But they learned better. About \$223,000 was stolen, but it was all refunded except \$75,000. And there was no more stealing. You see we are, as a people, improving all the while."

A WELL-TO-DO PRILADELPHIAN DROWNED

The body of "Harry" Dean, of No. 133 East Sixteenth-st., was found in the East River at the foot of North Ninth-st., Brooklyn on Friday morning. His identity was established by morning. His hientify was established by cards and papers found in his peckets. Inquiry showed that Mr. Dean was a Philadelphian by birth and well connected in that city. For the past nine years he has boarded at No. 133 East Statements. A short time age an uncle of Mr. Dean died at Philadelphia, and Mr. Dean informed his friends that his uncle had left Lim a large sum of money. He left his boardinghouse on Saturday at noon not stating where he was going. It was known that he had friends in Brooklyn and it is supposed he visited them. In his pockets were tound an old silver watch and 10 cents in pennies. Among his papers was a bill for \$54 "as per account rendered." Two small stones weighing a couple of pounds

but his fellow-boarders hold a different opinion, as he bad no trouble of any kind, and was of a particularly cheerful disposition and good habits. He had retired from business some years ago, was forty years of age, and was unmarried.

UNION COLLEGE.

ONE SIDE OF THE CONTROVERSY. PRESIDENT POTTER'S DEFENCE OF HIS COURSE-CONDITION OF THE COLLEGE.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] SCHENECTADY, June 23.-President Potter, of Union College, has prepared from his annual report, about to be presented to the trustees, the following statement, addressed to all who are interested in the college, and dealing with various points in the current controversy as to the affairs of the institution and the president's course:

The Hon. Thomas Allen, who delivered the charge to me on behalf of the alumni at my inauguration, in the course of his remarks (p. 17) spoke as follows: "Concourse of his remarks (p. 17) spoke as follows: "Con-eentration of power is indispensable to excentive effi-ciency. Responsibility too much divided results in no responsibility at all. A large committee will shift it until it finds no resting-place." I took the responsibility of governmental oversight and direction of all college affairs committed to me, and the supply of all college needs. The steady improvement of the college in endowments, scholarship and reputation continued until checked by the movement of relentless opposition. I took the responsibility of directing college money and benefactions to long-demanded college improvements and deprecated the course which diverted hundreds of thousands of dolars from immediate scholastic needs to land speculations ; and though this has made me enemies, yet the college will reap benefit in the closing of the

Hunter's Point Trust. I took the responsibility of seeking and disbursing sums liberally for annual college needs, because college sums liberally for annual college excess, the college in its then run-down condition. I have not been adequately repaid for my own expenditures and services in this regard, and pupils have been led or left to infer that the often-absent president was neglecting his duties when in fact he was raising the money absolutely nec-essary to keep oren and equip the institution in a man-ner suited to the progress of the times.

I took the responsibility of suggesting various enter-prises helpful to professors' stipends; and the responsi-

I took the responsibility of suggesting various enterprises helpful to professors' stipends; and the responsibility, especially during the hard times, of directing to practical utilities, with the consent of the donors, gifts furnished first exclusively for Art and kindred objects, because from the first the cry had been urgent from every quarter to equip the college and to aid professors in the matter of residences and emoluments as well as in their needy departments. I took the responsibility of fulfilling the anticipations of its alumni and trustees, and results proved that my discretionary judgment was exercised for the best interests of the college.

From trustees came the authority as well as counsel, upon my inauguration, similar to that of the alumni. Animated by an untiring devotion to Alma Mater, for years I have borne a thankless burden. Notwithstanding the period of unparalleed financial depression and other hindrances, has the college made in any similar time equal games or greater advances? However reluctantly I may have adopted the authoritative advice from the alumnus quoted above, circumstances compelled me in many instances to follow it. Perhaps I ought to have foreseen that in taking the responsibility as requested, even my successes would not exempt me from envious criticism, and that I should in every case afford to the captious the vantage ground of objecting that some other course was not pursued. Looking back over my entire presidency up to this time while I am free to admit mistakes, I am conscious that in every case I have acted as my best judgment dictated; and I shall ever congratulate myself that my labors have been added by several able officers and many liberal friends who, in addition to words of encouragement, have placed at my disposal aid and benefactions which have proved a blessing to the college. I may be pardoned if I refer to this as in some measure an antidote to the poisoned shafts of malice.

In my report to the trustees a year ago, I referred to

ing to the college. I may be purdoned if I refer to this as in some measure an antidote to the poisoned shafts of mailoe.

In my report to the trustees a year ago, I referred to the request of the corporation, circulated some years previously, and to the progress of the new buildings undertaken in continuance of the old design. I congratuate you, gentlemen, that the cless of this college year witnesses the combletion, without cost to the college and with a large fund for its maintenance, of the spacious and beautiful Powers Memorial Building with the noble Washburn Memorial Library Hall. With the addition of the Washburn Memorial Library Hall, the enstern colonnades are at last received, with a fagade line of between two and three hundred feet. Not only were the contributions for the purpose placed by the president at the beginning of the enterprise in bank, subject to the joint order, as directed, of the treasurer of the college and the chairman of the Building Committee, but \$10,000, promised but not received until some months later, was gnaranteed to the college by a trustee. The names of donors and the amounts of all domainons were duly reported to the college had the chairman by appointment of the Board.

The Powers Memorial Building, the enlarged and ennobled furiliment of the old design, was first used for the faculty meetings of the autumn term. The steam-heated and well-lighted and runshed retriation-rooms and the unique and useful inclosed colonnade walk, have been gractfully appreciated by the students who enjoy their use and by the faculty. Including the undersigned, the faculty are unanimous inrecommending to the rayor she report will be presented to the corporation at the June meeting. It clearly outlines a useful plan, both economical and feasible.

COLLEGE CONTROVERSIES.

For the first time in preparing my annual report, I find myself required to refer to matters affecting the college unfavorably. The grave controversies that have broken out during the past year threaten its prosperity. next best thing is to regulate the traffic, and it is sadly in need of regulation in this city. The high license system is the most practicable form of regulating the traffic. I believe if a license is impaired to the character of the institution in all respects is impaired. ment and in that of trustees conversant with the case, "effect the ruin of the college." A reiteration of the origin and progress of the controversy, or a discu sion of the spirit and methods of those responsible for its inception and its continuance, are nere uncalled for. It is for you to decide whether the past is to be put behind us and carnest efforts be renewed by all concerned, to place this college in the position it ought rightfully to occupy among institutions of like character.

The resolution passed by this Board at its meeting held in October hast, that there should be no reopening of past differences, and pledging the co-operation of the Board of Trustees in every effort to restore harmony, was faithfully accepted by me as the final determination of the controversy. No effort on my part has been spared, so far as I know, to carry out the true intent and spirit of those instructions. I have so carefully abstained from contravening it in any way, that the strong and impart al statement of facts, and the effective, camusing and able arguments of counsel defending the executive, have remained in type, without being published or disseminated up to this time. Yet I learn that printed arguments and records so-called, together with expanded the pumplets and statements, have been circulated among the alumns and the public and even submitted to students; producing demoralizing results indust to the executive and injurious to the college. I deny their injurious instinuations and the justice or propriety of their withholding them from the tests of the formal trial which this Board instituted—a trial to which, although anomalous and obnoxious, and absorbing much precious time and causing excessive loss and cost to the college, I gave every facility. The charges having been examined and unanimously dismissed by the Board, harmony was enjoined. If, minditul of this and the pressing needs of the college, I do not answer under circumstances of great provocation. I ask my co-trustees and others to remember that slence does not imply concession or concurrence on my part.

By application to the Legislature and by agitation in of past differences, and pledging the co-operation of the

great provocation. I ask my co-trustees and others to remember that silence does not limply concession or concurrence on my part.

By application to the Legislature and by agitation in the public prints, it is seen that the efforts to keep alive these past differences have been as assiduously carried on since the action of the corporation as before. I am now as heretatore ready to co-operate with any and all who desire the upbuilding of this college. It might seem invidous and it is unnecessary to name the institutions, but college contests in this State and in other parts of the United States are among the signs of the times. It is matter of common remark that there are numerous institutions in which there have been or are now concerted governents against the executive and the chartered rights and privileges of the corporation. The executive receives the impact from all sides, while it is supposed that by such machinations he can be ignominately driven from his post; thus the great interests and grave public issues involved require him to remain true to the trust committed to him.

For the upoulding of Alam Mater, a noble rivalry may exist among he children, and concerted movements, alike open, honorable and helpful, are possible, without evoking the destructive solrit of sect or faction. By just concessions, and in the Christian spirit of aimity, we may, as trustees and alumni, succeed ultimately in uniting all elements of upbuilding in her behal?

BENEFACTIONS AND THEIR USES. The pampilet prepared, "especially," as it states, by the assistant to the former treasurer, but entitled a re-port of the alumni trustees, having been declared to be impersonal and simply a sufficient transcript from the ing read. I need not now discuss it, as it is before the Finance Committee. Silent as to my own labors for years and assigning credit to others. I have been constrained to the course of this controversy, which either incited nor feared, to call upon those who knew he truth to speak, and have referred to facts eve though creditable to myself. Many errors will unones tionably be found in the so-called report as to finance and benefactions. A "correct transcript from the books" will contain the errors and defects of the books.

and benefactions. A correct transcript from the books, "will contain the errors and defects of the books. Objection has frequently been made to the manner in which the college records, especially as to endowments, have been kept and the inadequacy (to say the least) of their statements. Donations are usually obtained after many conversations or much correspondence. As to their statements. Donations are usually obtained after many conversations or much correspondence. As to their uses or investment, had proper inquiry been made and impartial persons been consulted, misleading statements and officence and impartial persons been consulted, misleading statements and after many birth and conscious and injurious and injurious

their manly and Christian characters have broadered and deepened; therefore even though unrecognized as the source of any benefit, I rest satisfied in the privilege of a service second to none possible to an honorable ambition.

ambition.

The alumni trustees, at the request of the Alumni Association, recently prepared a statement of the financial condition of the college, and especially of the receipt and disbursement of funds for the past ten years. The report states that every gift to the college for permanent investment is, by its system of bookkeeping, treated as a liability. In other words, the net capital is the surplus over and above all endowments and donations for revenue and debts of the college. When the alumni trustees state that there has been during the past ten years a "real loss of capital \$106,319.36," they state a result which may leave the impression that the college is poorer by \$109,316.36 than it was ten years before, when, in fact, the tables of figures set forth in their report, from which they deduce that result, show that the college is richer by \$151,429.49; to which if is added the amount which the same report states has been used for "permanent expenditures," namely, \$147,683.43, the college is richer than it was ten years before by \$299,122.92. A summary of the funds of the college as to buildings and property theren... \$309,948.9 The alumni trustees, at the request of the Alumni

 college is given as follows:
 \$309,948 9

 College site, buildings and property therein
 \$217,016 70

 Real est also other than Nott Trust
 72,77,20

 Real estate in Nott Trust
 554,450 00

 Real estate transferred to college for advances, etc.
 213,500 00
 Deduct balance of debts

Total value of all progerty, productive and \$1,008,507 05 unproductive. \$1,008,507 05

The total liabilities for endowments and funds of all kinds, not including Nott Trust, are \$361,767 22. Excluding college site and property and the real and personal property in Nott Trust, and there remains \$427,548 08 as security for these endow-

ments.

Judge Van Vorst, of New-York, has written a letter to a friend stating that if he is elected a trustee he will represent the alumni in the welfare

AGONT AMONG OHIO DEMOCRATS.

SPASMS CAUSED BY HOADLY'S NOMINATION. JUDGE HOADLY'S VIEWS ON DEMOCRACY.

JUDGE HOADLY'S VIEWS ON DEMOCRACY.

Prom His Speech of Acceptance.

With a heart overflowing with emotion I thank you for that small part of this vote which consists in the expression of confidence in myself. I say that small part, because no man knows better than I that I have been enosen over elder, and better soldiers of the Democracy, not because personal confidence and affection existed, but because it was hoped and believed that through my nomination notice might be given more effectually to the world that the fences were down and the gaies were open; that the barriers were down and the ramparts had ceas d to crist; and that the hospitable heart of the Onio Democracy was open to receive recruits, no matter of what race or color or previous condition of party servitude.

You know that I haded slavery, and I left the Democratic party and remained beyond its portels until I believed that the full measure of his rights had been given to the colored main, and then, believing that he stod, as he ought to stand, up n an equal plane and platform with every other man of color and race, I came back to the old fold and here I am prepared—[auplause]—prepared to do my duty; forgiven, I hope, for suca delinquencies as I may have committed; fendy, with such measure of abhity, zeal and activity as I may have, to make up for what I want in experience and training, in order to lead you on, I hope, to victory.

GENERAL WARD'S VIEWS ON INGRATITUDE. GENERAL WARD'S VIEWS ON INGRATITUDE.

Rus 2p ech to the Concention.

GENTLEMEN: I regret extremely tant you call me here now. It reminds me that ween after I had fought for years in the field, and was wounded so that you see that tame arm has to be at my back, they attempted to muster me out of the service. I went to Washington Cily and mustered myself in again and continued to fight in the field through several campaigns, and so I tell you now, gentlemen, I am to say what I didn't desire to say. I am to say what you have compelled me to say. Being called to this position, I refuse to be mustered out of service—(appliatse)—and I say to you that as you have chosen to prefer another for Governor you have left no other place for me in the State of Onlo but Senator in Congress—(cheers)—and I therefore openly proclaim myself here, whatever may be the result, as a candidate for United States Senator for Onlo. (Long-continued applicates).

plantse.)
I did not desire to say all this and I besought the committee that called upon me not to bring me here, lest I would say that which shight be disagreeable to them and the convention; but I desire to say, gentlemen, that I am too much of a Napoleon to give up a battle because t

From the Dispatches to The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Those opposing ifoodly are using its inn let teaceness as a weapon against him, and the more fact that he is a live-like were summatory in the eyes of the country

delegates.

Mr. Joseph Bolander, of Lewis Township, Brown County, which has marracted for Ward, and to-day that when it was known that Hoully was the president of an infidel society that it would kall him in the rural districts. infidel society that it would kall him in the rural districts.
"The people in the country," he said, " are honest, Godfearing focks, and they haver would support a man who
has the least thing in common with nob logersol. I
know that I would not have anything to do with such
men. I think they are cracks, and I would sooner vote
for Garheid's assassin. Such men are cangerous—dangerous to the Nation, for it their belief, or an absence of
benef, ever prevailed, order and society would have an
end. I know that if Hondry is nominated, he will be
slaughtered in Brown County just on this account."

"When you come right down to facts, Ward is the "When you come right down to facts, Ward is the man who is chilled to the support of the Democracy." So and a delegate who were on the larget of his cost a blue badge inserted with the works. "For Ward," as he stood talking in the office of the Noil House. "Yes, if anybody deserves the nomination be does, now that Taurman has grown too old. He has been the wheelhorse of the party, doing all the hard work and taking all the hard less, with never a murmur, and he ought to be rewarded. These new-conters, whose maney is their only recommendation, should be rebuiked for trying to freeze the faithful old man out. If it wasn't for Hondiy's barrel into name would not be heard to-day, and that's the secret of his beating Ward in his own county. The party has had too much of this Hookwalter business, and should sit down upon it."

"I'll tell you," said Levi Bergun, of the Wood County delegation, "I would sooner see Ward nominated. I'm a farmer myself, and don't have much chance to look about, but it seems to me that this candidacy of Hoadly is all a put-upjob. His atheistical deas will hurt nim. Then, besides, taking the whole State into consideration, Ward is the stiongest man. Hoadly has't been a Democrat very long, and then, to make the marter worse, in his time he has been everything, and it looks as though he had accepted the party as a kind of second fiddle."

Scott Symmes, of Cincinnati, is an out-and-out Ward Scott Symmes, of Chechinal, is an out-ana-out ward man. He says there is a fecting in Hamilton County, as in the rest of the State, among the body, the rack and the of the Democracy, that Ward should be the nonlines. Said Mr. Symmes: "While the political managers are for Hosely, the mass of the party are for Ward. It is a cause of the manipulators and the wire-pullers against a worthy poor man."

"Just so," said George W. Houk, of Dayton, "I think Ward is far stronger among the unrepresented Democracy than Hoady is. We wan need in convention are only a small percentage of the Democracy of the State. If Hoadly be nominated it win be like it was in the Greeley campaign. It may be easy to nominate Hoadly, but, it wil to a far more difficult ting to elect him. Thousands of Democrats will not yote for Hoadly in the same way that they would not vote for Greeley. Our delegation is sixteen for Ward and live for Hoadly. One of our delegates said 'he'd be d—d if he would ever vote for one of those infernal "agnosta." Hoadly has the money, but Ward has the principle."

DEMOCRATIC WRATH AFTER THE NOMINATION. DEMOCRATIC WHATH AFTER THE NOMINATION.

From The World (Dem.)

Ex-Senator Thurman and General Ward met in a Columbus hotel afterwards and exchanged notes with some shadow of bitterness. "Here," and Duroin, "I have worked for the party day and night for thirty years. I have come up with this useless old arm at my side and ask a nomination, and what do they do! Why, they have mustered me out again."

"Durbin," said the old Roman dryly as he took a pinch of snuff, "I guess they have no further use for us, and about the best thing we can do is to go over and out into the boneyard."

the boneyard."
"I don't know but that is so," said Durbin with a sigh.
The news of Judge Hoadiy's victory was not received
with an electric shock in this city.

From The Herald's Columbus Dispatch, June 22. From The Herald's Columbus Dispatch, June 22.
In the contest for Governor the Ward men claimed that the Hoadly men, having secured the convention, counted them out and openly essayed fraud. Thurman and other old leaders left the convention in disgust and said they would not support the head of the ticket.

HOADLY THREATENS TO WITHDRAW.

Columbus Dispatch to The Philadelphia Press.

Hoadly and other candidates wanted John G. Thomp son retained as chairman of the Executive Committee, but he was sat down on, and in his stead the "kids" but he was sat down on and in his stead the "Rids" chose Gilbert H. Barger, an able young lawyer and representative from Cosnocton County in the Legislature, as charmau. They chose D. C. Bailentine, the manager of the Bookwalter campaign, as secretary, and their own men for every place on the committee. Hoadly, Thompson and Pendleton were up all night with the Contral

Committee, and made personal and imploring appeals, but they could not stem the tide. They were abused and insuited.

but they could not stem the tick.

Insuited.

After staying up all night Hondly left for home in disgust, saying he would withdraw from the ticket unless the management was put in different hands. His friends hope to have him reconsider this resolution and to get as understanding between him and the committee that will yet harmonize the factions. Even Major Jacob Reinhard, who has been treasurer of the committee for a quarter of a century, was ousted. The fight for this place was made so as to get the benefit this year if the Democrats carry the Legisliture, and next year to have the "kids" on top if the Democrats elect the President.

HOME INTERESTS.

VEGETABLES AND MEATS.

PRICES IN THE MARKETS. PLENTY OF FISH-THE FRUIT MARKET GLUITED-

Fish continue to arrive in abundance and the prices cheapen. Just at present the fishermen along the Long Island and New-England coasts have received orders to examine their nets closely for every form of strange and horrible fish to serve up to the members of the Ichthyophagous Club who hold their annual dinner this week at Manhattan Beach. The manatee, the sea cow, the horseshoe crab, the jelly fish, and other tempting varieties have already been secured for this interesting occasion. Pompano, with its delicate bluish meat, good livers will be glad to know are coming North. Heretofore this season they have been caught only in the Gulf of Mexico; now they are coming from the Chesapeake Bay. In a month they will be found in the nets along the Great South Bay. They are now worth 65 cents a pound. Myriads of binefish lay banked upon the marpleslabs of Fulton Market. They can be had for 10 cents a pound. Common cod are 8 cents, haddock the same, halibut 18 cents and bass of medium size 25 cents a pound. Blackfish are selling as low as 12 cents, live lobsters 12 2 cents, eels 18 cents, flounders 10 cents and fresh-caught salmon 35 cents a pound. Fresh mackerel remain at 15 cents, sheepshead are 20 cents and sea bass 15 cents a pound. A few Connecticut River roe shad are on hand yet at 50 cents each. Moonfish bring 10 cents, Long Island brook trout \$1 and the wild trout 50 cents a pound. Clams are 50 and 75 cents and \$1 a hundred, according to their size, frogs' legs are worth 50 cents a pound, shad roe 20 cents a pair, and soft crabs \$1 to \$2 a dozen.

Delaware and New-Jersey raspberries have been

added to the list of fruit. They are those grown in the open air and are selling for 7 cents a pint. Blackberries are to be had for 18 cents a quart. If such a thing were possible there is a glut of strawberries in the market at present. They are the finest which have been shown this season, coming from the fruit tarms along the Hudson. Some of the berries will measure five inches in circumference. The best ones bring only 12 cents a quart. Bright vellow California apricots can be had for \$2 25 a peck or 50 cents a quart. Cherries from Rockland County and the interior of this State sell for 10 cents a pound, peaches are 25 and 30 cents a quart, gooseberries 10 cents a quart, and "wild-goose" plums 30 cents a quart. The excessive supply of berries interferes with the demand for melons, so the fruiterers assert, and water melons are down to 60 cents each, while muskmelous go begging at 10 cents. A lot of tropical fruit go begging at 10 cents. A lot of tropical fran-reached the market last week, and pawpaws were sold for 25 cents each, alligator pears for 20 cents each, sappadillos 25 and 50 cents cents a dozen, and mangoes for 40 cents a dozen. Each day sees more of the fresh vegetables of Long Island and New-Jersey in the market. As the supply increases there is less demand for the South-ern article. String beaus are worth 40 cents a peck, letture 3 cents a head cucumbers 3 cents each, asern article. String or ansatz the course appears the time 3 cents a head, cusumbers 3 cents each, assuragus 15 and 25 cents a bunch, beets 5 cents a bunch, new carrots 4 cents a bunch, and egg plants 20 cents each. Bermuda onions bring 40 cents a peck, new pointees 60 and 70 cents a peck, old 25 cents a peck, radishes 1 cent a bunch, white tur-

the convention; but i desire to say, gentlemen, that I am too much of a Napoleon to give up a battle because thappen to be a base.

Let me add one word more and then I close. (Cries of "Go on!") I shall use not one dollar to procure my nomination to the Senate of the United States. I shall appeal to be a base for the United States. I shall appeal to the Senate of the United States. I shall appeal to the Senate of the United States. I shall appeal to the Senate of the United States. I shall appeal to the Senate of the United States. I shall appeal to the Senate of the United States. I shall appeal to the Senate of the United States. I shall appeal to the Senate of the United States. I shall appeal to the Senate of the United States and I will say to them, as they refuse me the lower places, I now ask that one and if I get it I say to you now that I shall favor the doctrine that to the Democrats who will the work in thirty years that I have none woo may not been recognized by a nomination for Governor, or a nomination for Senator. The first you have not given use, and now in my old are I will keep on and die in my tracks. Had I been allowed to have some reward for the work I have done I would not complain that those or greater talent and perhaps greater services should take the rewards; but when I have received nothing thus far I come boddly forward in my old age and ask for the last and the lower set from the American people.

DEMOCRATIC VIEWS EEFORE THE NOMINATION. Form a Dispatch to The Giusianal Enquirer (hem). Deciments were freely circula et a orday, among them being The New-lock Index, which sets for the index of the stociety. The helicycles in God shoot chart heads and many of the righteous ones has bet bet. They were willing to put up money that no such puper could be shown. Their money was gobbied, and then some geniterian.

Their money was gobbied, and then some geniteman.

Vermont turkeys bring 20 and 24 cents, Philadelphia dry picked turkeys 25 cents, domestic ducks 25 cents, towls 20 cents, and Philadelphia brotters 40 and 50 cents per round. But little game is exposed for sale at this season and still less interest is taken in that little. Tame pigeous are \$2.50 and wild pigeous \$3 a dozen. Tame squab and grass plover are \$4, and fresh snipe \$2.50 and \$3 a dozen.

The butter and eggs mercuants complain that the cools of waiting

The butter and eggs merchants complain that the exodus of wealthy people to summering resorts has seriously diminished their business. The retail price of Zeood creamery butter is from 28 cents to 36 cents, according to the dealer's shrewdness and the customer's purse. Speculators are buying butter and packing it away in ice-houses, and butter has probably seen its lowest figure for this year. Eggs are worth 25 cents a dozen. Eggs during this exceedingly hat weather are apt to become stale very quickly, and whoever buys them now should inspect their purchase closely if they want to get sound fresh eggs.

For the next two weaks the rebuilding of one-half of Washington Market will be in progress and the marketimen will be turned out into the street and have their stands erected on the sidewalk. This

the marketimen will be turned out into the street and have their stands erected on the sidewalk. This will be a source of endless annoyance to the im-mease number of people who go to the market every day and who will have to hant high and low each for his or her favorite marketman.

MENU.

Green Pea Soup.

Brolled Bluefish. Cucumbers.

Deviled Crabs.

Quant Duck. Potatoes. String Beaus. Jelly
Asparagus on Toast.

Tomato Salad. Ice Cream. Strawberries. Cake. Bonnens. Coffee.

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

LOBSTER SAUCE FOR BOILED FISH.—One small lobster, four tablespoonfuls of butter, two of flour, one-fifth of a teaspoonful of Cayenne, two tablespoonfuls of amon juice, one pint of boiling water. Cut the meat into cice. Pound the "coral" with one tablespoonful of the butter. End the flour and the remainder of the butter to a smooth paste. Add the water, pounded "coral," and butter, and the seasoning. Simmer five minutes, and then the seasoning. Simmer five minutes, and then strain on the lebster. Boil up once and serve.

HOUSEKEEPER'S POTATOES.—One quart of cold

house there is rotators. Jose quart of some boiled potators, cut into dice; one pint of stock, one tablespoonful of chopped parsley, one of bufter, one teaspoonful of lemon juice, salt, pepper. Sea-son the potatoes with the sait and pepper, and add the stock. Cover, and summer twelve minutes. Add lemon juice, butter, and parsley, and summer two minutes longer.
CHICKEN SOUFFLE.—One pint of cooked chicken,

CHICKEN SOUFFLE.—One pint of cooked chicken, finely chopped; one pint of cream sance, four eggs, a little onion jince, salt, pepper. Stir the chicken and seasoning into the boiling sauce. Cook two minutes. Add the yelks of the eggs, well beaten, and set away to cool. When cold, add the whites, beaten to a stiff froth. Turn into a buttered dish, and bake half an hour. Serve with mushroom or cream sance. This dish must be served the moment it is baked.

STRAWBERRY SPONGE.—One quart of strawber-STRAWBERRY SPONGE.—One quart of strawberries, half a package of gelatine, one cupful and a hulf of water, one cupful of sugar, the juice of a lemon, the whites of four eggs. Soak the gelatine for two hours in half a cupful of the water. Mash the strawberries, and add half the sugar to them, isoil the remainder of the sugar and the water gently twenty minutes. Rub the strawberries through a sieve. Add the gelatine to the boiling syrup and take from the fire immediately; then add the strawberries. Place in a pan of ice water and beat five minutes. And the whites of eggs and beat until the mixture begins to thicken. Four in the moulds and set away to harden. Serve with sugar and cream. Raspherry and blackberry sponges are made in the same way.

Mayo of Honor.—One copful of sweet milk.

MAIDS OF HONOR .- One cupful of sweet milk, MAIDS OF HONOR.—One cupful of sweet milk, one of sour, one of sugar, a lemon, the yolks of four eggs, a speck of sait. Put all the milk in the double boiler and cook until it curds; then strain. Rub the curd through a sieve. Beat the sugar and yolks of eggs together, and add the rind and juice of the lemon, and the curd. Line little patty pans with puff or chopped paste, rolled very thin. Put a large spoonful of the mixture in each one, and bake from lifteen to twenty minutes in a moderate oven. Do not remove from the pans until cold.

AMMERICAL PURDING Three-fourths of a conful

AMHERST PUDDING.—Three-fourths of a cupful of butter, three-fourths of a pint of sugar, four eggs, five tablespoonfuls of strained apple, the grated rind and the juice of a lemon, and nutmeg and rose-water, if you like. Bake half an hour in a moderate oven, in a shallow pudding dish that has been lined with a rich paste, rolled very thin. Let it become partially cool before serving.

THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE. JUNE 23, 1883.

Accust Same

THE GENERAL LIST.

Name	O'p'g.	H'g't.	Low't	Final.	Bid. Ask'd		Sold.
8. C. R. & N	824	824	8212	8219	82	84	4/
apade Pacific	6334		630m	637	63%	637	6,114
an South	658			6614	65%	564	410
entralof N.J.	85%	85%		850	8539	85%	7.100
ent. Pac	75%		75%	75%		750	5:20
bea & Ohio	19%	19%		19%	19	21	1,700
& N. W	13234	133	132%	1324	1325a	1824	
M. & St. P	104 %	1045			10434		100
Do, pref	120	120	120	120		1244	150
. B. & Q.,	1237	1237	1237 ₈ 1243 ₄	1237	12404		100
R. I. & P	12404	13434	134	124%	122.4	1.00	41
leve, & Pitta.	134				7420	75	200
. C. C. & I	7474			74%		1284	22,900
et L & W		110	110	110	109	110	2010
. & H. Canal		46	45%	467		46	4.800
, & Etto (1,		82	82	82	814	84	100
n. & S. C		18	18	18	18	18%	100
T.V.&G. prf.				78%	79	80	178
Il. Leased L					1104	110%	5,400
aka Shore		324	310		32	8214	
ong Island	78	78	78	78	27	78	100
oms & Nash.		52%	517m		524	52%	2,500
fan. Beach		29	29	29	2813	2804	700
em. & Char		44	43	437		44	900
ot. Ry		90	30	90	90	92	200
tich. Cen		364	85 te	200	95%	96	4,100
CKAT	300		3014	2010		2507	SIN
t, K. &T to, Pac	1023	103	1020		102%	103	1,40
Corris & Es	125%	125%	1254	1250,		12512	6
. Y., S&W. pf	20.	20	20	20	1974	20	100
Y. Central	1193	120%	1190	1107,	1197	120	9.750
Y L. E. & W.	3734	378	37 kg	37.74	37 %	37%	3,700
. Y.& N. H	177	177	177	177	9+0	20.00	300
. Y. U. dt W	26%		26%	26 7m	26%	267a	604
or. Pac	52	52	52	52	51 %	52	3,900
Do pref	90	90%			10	904	4.
. Y. L. & W				8914	88	1034	40
hio Cen	11	1114	10%	1004	10%	857a	1,33
re. Trans	864	8578	804	857	85%	57%	1,600
hil.& Read		57%	5734	874	57.0	8	40
in & Al	8	8	7	7	730	6114	1,10
ich. & Dan	110	61	59	61	61	33 %	3,100
. & W. P	82	334	314	331 ₈	3334	187	70
toch & Pitta.	1 10	19	1800	18% 57	18%	6730	
L. & S.F. or!	57 381s	3814	3734	377	37%	38	2,90
ex. & Pac		954		947	94%	194.7m	3,30
mon Pac			203	29%	2004	297	50
Do. pref		44.5	44.5	44%	4419	44%	1.80
U. Tel	No.	H67.	850	86 la	86	85 4	10, 20
	26 4	26 5	26 1/2			2719	20

GOVERNMENTS. BONDS AND BANK STOCKS.

| Bank of America | Sank | Consolidar | Consented | Co Bank of America Mil. & St P 7s rold Texas Pacific 1st 4,000 1123 R4 div 10 152 Ch St L & N 0 5s 1 N Y Ch & St L 1st 5,000 843, 1,000 105 5,000 1013 5,000 843, 1,000

CLOSING PRICES OF PHILADELPHIA STOCKS. Reported by JOHN H. DAVIS & Co., 19 Wall st.

| Bid. Asked. | Bid. Asked. | Bid. Asked. | City 6a, Now. | 131 | 131 | North, Pac pref. | 190 | North, Pac pref. | 190 | North, Cent. RR. 68 | 56.5 | Reading gent in 19 | 1914 | Bid. N.Y. & Pa | 14 | 14.4 | Reading gent in 19 | 1914 | Do. Preferred. 25 | 27 | Lenigh Valley | 65.4 | 66 | Hestonville R.Y. | 12 | 14 | North, Pac, cont. 52 | 52.5 | Philad'a & Eric. | 203, | 214 | North, Pac, cont. 52 | 52.5 |

SATURDAY, June 23—p. M.

The Stock Exchange markets to-day presented a beggarly show of business. In stocks the transactions amounted only to 117,090 shares. Prices were weak and strong by spells, but the fluctuations hardly exceeded ½ per cent. Only two stocks recorded sales amounting to as much as 10,000 shares each, and those were Delaware, Lackawanna and Western (half stock), 22,900 shares, with fluctuations between 1283s and 12734, and Western SATURDAY, June 23-P. M. tuations between 1283s and 1273s, and Western Union, 10,200 shares, with fluctuations between 86% and 85% and closing at 86%, which marks that stock as the specially weak one of the day in that its final decline is 4 per cent. St. Paul and Central and Hudson followed after the stocks named with transactions exceeding 9,000 shares each; but St. Paul fluctuated only 3s and closed the same as yesterday, and Central and Hudson, after fluctuations of 12 per cent, closed 14 lower than yesterday. Lake Shore shows a final decline of 1s. Canada Southern 14 and Michigan Central 12 per cent. The market closed duil and featureless.

Government bonds were dull and firm with an advance of 1s on the bids for the 41gs. Annexed are the closing quotations:

| Bid. Asket. | D. S. car ds. 1805... | 127 | ... | U. S. da 1805... | 127 | ... | U. S. da 1805... | 127 | ... | U. S. da 1805... | 128 | ... | 128 | ... | 128 | ... | 128 | ... | 128 | ... | 128 | ... | 128 | ... | 128 | ... | 128 | ... | 128 | ... | 128 | ... | 128 | ... | 128 | ... | 129 | ... | U. S. da 198 | ... | 129 | ... | U. S. da 198 | ... | 129 | ... | 129 | ... | U. S. da 181 | ... | 139 | ... | 130 | ... | U. S. da 201 | ... | 139 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 | ... | 130 |

Nothing was done in State bonds. The business in city bank stocks includes America at 159 and Mechanics' at 152.

Railroad bonds were dull and the prices were irregular. Eric second consols, after 9638, closed at 96-4 lower than last evening. Central of New Jersey consols were off 14 at 1155s. Metropolitan seconds were up 1 per cent at 85. New-York, Chicago and St. Louis firsts 6s were steady at 101 4 @ 1015s, and West Shore and Buffalo 5s were 1st stronger at 801s. East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia 5s were 12 lower at 7712. Richmond and Danville debentures declined 12 to 67 and recovered to 6712. Denver and Rio Grande consols were up 38 at 9514. Northern Pacific firsts closed strong at 108. Texas and Pacific firsts, Rio Grande division, sold up 5s to 8434 and ended at 84. Fort Worth

and Denver firsts declined \$4 to 7319. The Sub-Treasury to-day gained on balance \$169,720, made up by gains of \$109,402 currency and \$60,318; the balance was further increased by receipts of \$500,000 coin from the Philadelphia Mint. The day's transactions covered; Receipts, \$1,503,697; payments, \$833,977; currency balance, \$8,357,265; coin balance, \$114,094,489. There was no change in the local money market. Call oans ruled at 212@3 per cent.

The weekly statement of bank averages makes an important exhibit, in that it shows an expansion of \$4,296,300 in loans. The increase in the total reserves-specie and legal tenders-is \$1,545,900; and the consequent increase in deposits reported (\$5,416,200) is \$429,000 smaller than those other changes call for. The result as shown by the statement is an increase of \$191,850 in the surplus reserve and leaves it \$398,350 smaller than the surplus reserve of a year ago, against \$18.615. 400 greater deposit liabilities now than then,

The following are the comparative totals of the statements of June 16 and June 23:

 Loans
 \$321.748,100
 June 23
 Differences

 specus
 62.299,800
 53.29,444,400
 Inc. \$4,296,300

 Legal-ten
 25,943,800
 26,525,700
 Inc. 54,296,300

 Deposits
 317,690,200
 323,103,400
 Inc. 54,162,200

 Circulation
 10,902,400
 15,799,200
 Dec.
 5,416,200
 The following shows the relation between the

June 16. June 29. Changes. Specie. \$62,263,800 \$63,223,800 Inc. \$964,000 Legal-ten. 25,948,800 26,525,700 Inc. 581,900 Total reserve \$88,213,000 \$89,759,500 Inc. \$1,545,900 Res've requir'd against dep... 79,422,550 60,776,600 Inc. 1,354.050 Surplus \$8,721,050 \$8,982,900 Inc. \$191,850

against a surplus of \$9,381,250 then, but the proportion of total reserve now is 27.76, against 28.08 per cent at the same date of 1882.

The Clearing-House statement to-day is as follows: For the day—Exchanges, \$106.330,603; balances, \$4,557,995. For the week—Exchanges, \$724,593,948; balances, \$30,353,810.

The customs receipts reported at Washington to-day were \$766,332, and the internal revenue receipts \$376,864. The United States Treasury received \$595,000 National bank notes for redemption, and the receipts for the week were as follows:

New-York
Boston
Philadelphia
Miscellaneous \$1,413,000 481,000 158,000 1,157,000 .\$1,955,000 \$3,204,000

The gross earnings of the following railroads are

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE. Number of miles. 1881, 1882, 1883, 1980 1,068
Third week in June. \$155,542 \$121,900 \$155,300
Jan. 1 to June 21 2,386,725 2,959,899 3,154,790 BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND NORTHERN. Number of miles 1881, 1842, 1883, 544 620 680 5econd week in Juno. \$50,260 \$53,680 \$53,879 Jan. 1 to June 14 885,810 1,181,300 1,171,775

UNION PACIFIC. Imports of merchandise at New-York:
For the week: 1881 1882 1882
Dry goods. \$1,196,092 \$1,236,190 \$2,474,178
General nerchandise 6,941,192 6,949,343 7,822,064 For the week..... \$7.837.194 \$7.158,533 \$10,296,24 Previously reported. 199,013,344 238,112,216 211,074,12

Total since Jan. 1., \$206,850,538 \$245,270,749 \$221,370,387 Exports of specie from New-York: | 1881 | 1882 | 1883 | 1884 | 1882 | 1883 | 1884 | 1884 | 1884 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | Imports of specie at New-York:
For the week..... \$24,455 \$46,542 \$104,270
Previously reported... 29,665,173 1,839,452 6,808,783 Total since Jan. 1., \$29,689,628 \$1,885,994 \$6,913,068

THE PETROLEUM MARKET.

NEW-YORK, June 23. There was no important news from the oil regions to-day, and the opening of the new wells, which had been expected, was postponed till to-morrow or Monday. The petroleum market was very dull and the fluctuations were without significance. Opening prices were the highest for the day, and, barring a morning were the highest for the day, and, barring a morning drop from \$1.16½2\$1.16% to \$1.15%, low prices did not rule until near the end. In the last hour the market declined to \$1.15½ and closed weak at \$1.15%. The range of prices and the total dealings in New-York were as follows:

Opening
Higness
Lowest
Final
Sales, bbis.
Clearances yesterday. The refined market is unchanged at 7% 27%c. per gal-

THE CROPS OF THE NORTHWEST. MORE FAVORABLE REPORTS-WHEAT IN EXCELLENT

CONDITION. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

St. Paul, Minn., June 23.-Crop reports just received from all sections of this and adjoining States show that wheat is in excellent condition, while orn is somewhat backward. The warm and pleasant weather prevailing during the yast day or two, however, had a beneficial effect upon the latter cereal, and it is now reported in a right condition, with prospects of about a two-thirds crop. Reports from lines along the St. Paul and Omaha Rallway all snow a marked improvement. With a long and warm summer the crop may prove even larger than now expected. As regards wheat, everything is in an excellent condition, and a crop fully equal to last year's is generally expected. In some sec tions of the State, particularly the Red River and all along the line of the Manitona Railroad, the increase will be quite large. Forty-two stations out of the one hundred and twenty-four show the increase in wheat ncreage to be over 10 per cent, thirteen over 20 per cent, twenty over 25 per cent, forty over 50 per cent, thirty over 100 per cent, thirty over 125 per

include the control of the control o to prove any great drawback.

THE CALIFORNIA WHEAT CROP. THE QUESTION OF GETTING IT TO MARKET-A TALK

WITH CHARLES CROCKER. San Francisco, June 22.—Charles Crocker, president of the Southern Pacific Railroad, in conversa-

tion to-day with an Associated Press reporter concern ing the lack of vessels required to earry of the enormous wheat suroius of California tals year, and also respecting the uneasuress manifesting itself among farmers lest they should again be placed at the mercy of foreign shipowners, said: "We are at present in a po sition to carry via New Origans one-third of the entire wheat crop of California, and could, if necessary, in crease our rolling stock and carry haif. We have warehouses opposite New-Orleans with a capacity of 20,000 tons, from which five vessels can load at once. California will have a million quarter tons of wheat. The vessels will be able to take only a little more than one quarter of the entire quantity for export. Without the southern Pacific the iarmers would again be olaced in the same position as in 1880, when it took two years to market the crop, causing a loss to the farmers of over \$10,000,000. But we can now carry your wheat at less rates than you would have to pay if compelled, as in the past, to rely solely on vessels. I don't exaggerate when I say that without the Southern Pacific ocean freights would advance to seventy-five and even 50 shillings a ton. I cannot give the precise figures at which we can carry wheat to Liverpool, out when ocean freights approach 65 shillings we shall have something to say. We can land wheat in Liverpool is thirty-one days." vessels will be able to take only a little more than one

A BODY WITH A WOUND IN THE BACK

The body of a man was found in Bowery Bay, L. I., on Friday. The only clothing on it was a shirt marked "Alms House." Coroner White, of Newtown, on making an examination, found a pistol of gunshot wound in the back. The body was as that of William Evans, an inmate of the Work house on Blackwell's Island, who had been missing since June 16. It is supposed that the man was shot while rrying to escape from the Island. The body was taken to Newtown for burial.

BROTHER GARDNER'S PHILOSOPHY.

Prom The Detroit Free Press.

"In case de white an' de black races should chang places I wonder if the black race would recognize decternal fitness of things in a proper light! If de white race had been bo'n ignorant, stupid, erratte an' mo' or less victous, an' de black race had produced all de philosophers, philanthropists an' humanitarians, I wonder if we would have made de same errors an' mistakes dat de white folks have!

"De white statesman put de hallet inter our hands de levate our standard, an' yit no; mo' dan one in ten kin read de names of candidates, an' not one in twenty kin explain why he should vote one ticket in preference to de deter.

explain why he should vote one ticket in preference to do odder.

"De long-headed white polytishing fin us de power in des kentry, but forgot to gin us any ob de offices.

"De white man prides himself dat de black race has made great progress in de las' dozen y ars, an' yit he has crowded him out ob ebery place whar' he could carn a dollar widout usin' his muscles.

"De white orator loses no opportunity to remind us dat we have de same civil rights as de President ob de United States, an' yit if we sot bessite him in de strees kyar, de opera house, or de church he hunts for anoder seat.

"Do white man has wept ober our enslavement, an

"Do white man has wept ober our enslavement, an' den coolly seen us go hungry and ragged as free men. He has encouraged us to reach up, an' stood ready wid a club to rap our kunckies. He has opened de deah of eddecashup, but shot de doah of advancement. He has made us his hobby an' his pet, but secured his whitewashin' at de werry lowest higgers. He has perverted facks en' faisified statisticks fur our benefit, but charged us big interest fur borrowed money.
"Gen'ien, de color am black. De face ain't purty. De ha'r kinks. De feet mus nad room. Jist remamber dese facks when de white man cums purrin' around an' predicks dat we have got his race on de run. De black man who turns his back on a looking-glass am preparin' fur a calannity dat will wrench his heart strings."

The banks now hold in cash—specie and legal-tenders—\$4,255,501 more than the sum held a year ago. The toans now are \$7,327,600 greater than then, and the deposits are \$18,615,400 more; so that the reserve required by the 25 per centrule now is \$4,653,850 greater than it was a year ago. And the reserve now shows a surplus of \$8,982,900,